THE BOMBAY COURIER EXTRA.

SUNDAY, 19 NOVEMBER, 1837.

The Ship *James McInroy* from Port Glasgow, which she left on the 6th of August, arrived yesterday evening. By this arrival we have London papers to the first of August, from which we have extracted the most prominent pieces of intelligence. The Elections for Boroughs had nearly terminated and those for the Counties were proceeding, but as far as appeared neither party had hitherto gained or lost considerably; although the circumstance that the ministry, with all the government influence at its back, and with the use which it has made of the name of the Queen, has progressed nothing as far as the Elections have yet gone, sufficiently indicates that the Conservatives have succeeded in checking to some extent the inundation of Radicalism. The Westminster Election has terminated in the return of Colonel Evans and Mr. Leader. The Middlesex Election was going on at the date of our intelligence; four candidates had appeared upon the hustings, Mr. Whitbread having proposed Mr. George Byng and Henry Warburton Esq. M. P. having nominated Mr. Hume. The two New candidates Messrs. Thomas Wood and Henry Pownall were proposed, the former by Colonel Clitheroe and the latter by Mr. Strachan.

The election for the City of London has terminated in favor of the former members.

The Bishop of Hereford is dead.

A gentleman of the name of Cocking, who descended from Mr. Green's balloon in a Parachute, perished in his perilous essay and a coroner's inquest was being held on the body.

NEWS FROM SPAIN.

The *France* states that Tudela, in Navarre, had fallen to the Carlists. The Christinos garrison, adds that journal, abandoned the town, after blowing up the bridge in order to protect their retreat.

The *Charte* and *Moniteur* have not appeared to-day, on acounnt of the *fêtes*, but the *Moniteur Parisien* published yesterday evening the following telegraphic dispatch from

"Bordeaux, July 28, palf-past six p. m.

"Reports received at Saragossa on the 23d announce as positive that Don Carlos had arrived at Aliaga and Camarillas. Oraa was at Morade Rubielos, Espartero at Santa Eulalia, and Buerens at Blancas; consequently, the expedition which was marched on Daroca took to the left, and marched towards Cantavieja, giving reason to believe that its intention is still to repass the Ebro. Desertion continues.

The Madrid journals of the 22d ult. state that the Andalusian mail had at last arrived, and brought an address to the Queen, signed by all the alcaldes of the province of Cadiz, demanding the pardon of the Andalusian Volunteers, sentenced to death for insubordination on the 21st of June last.

The sitting of the Cortes of the 20th was taken up with a discussion on the motion of M. Nunez, tending to declare the ministry answerable for the non-payment of the dividends due on the foreign debt. "The government," said Mr. Calatrava, "hope to be able to pay, and will pay them; it is now making every possible exertion to meet its engagements." Mr. Calatrava concluded in the following terms:—"I did not say that the payment of the interest of the debt should not be resumed before the close of the civil war; I merely stated that neither the native nor foreign creditors of Spain should be paid so long as the resources of the country would be required to terminate the civil war." M. Mendizabal declared that while the civil war continued he would not pay a shiling to either the foreign or the home creditor. "Even if I had the means," exclaimed the orator, "I would not discharge one real of the interest. Our creditors must wait till the war be at an end!!!"

A letter from Bayonne, dated July 26th says—"Tudela has not been occupied by the Carlists, as had been announced. The details of the action, after the passage of the Ebro by the last Carlist expedition, are not yet known."

The *Eco* of the 22d publishes advices from Valencia of the 18th, stating that in the morning of that day an English vessel had brough into Grao a Sardinian brig she had captured on the coast, and which was laden with 7000 muskets, 7000 uniforms, and fifteen pieces of cannon, destined for the Carlists.

The *Garde National* of Marseilles of the 26th ult. publishes accounts from Palermo of the 12th, up to which date no revolution, nor any of the disorders announced by the *Augsburg Gazette* had taken place in that city. The cholera was still raging, but with abated intensity. From the 7th to the 12th there had been only 400 deaths per day; whilst on the 5th, 6th, and 7th, the mortality had exceeded 1100 daily.—*Standard, August* 1.

"BORDEAUX, JULY 29.

"Don Carlos arrived on the 22d at Cantavieja, with a "few troops. The rest were quartered in the neighbour- "hood of Carmarillas. On the same day Espartero was "at Santo Eulalia, Ora a at Mora, and Buerens march- "ing towards Teruel. Four hundred Carlists, wound- "ed in the affair of the 20th on the banks of the Ebro, "have arrived at Estella."

STATE OF POLLS AND NAMES OF MEMBERS RETURNED.

RECEIVED THIS MORNING JULY 28.

Berwick, July 26.—Hodgson, 357; Holmes, 354; Donkin, 328.—First two returned.

Blackburn, July 27.—Turner, 515; Feilden, 416; Smith, 9. Two first elected. Mr. S. withdrew on the day of nomination, but a poll being demanded, it was kept open the usual time.

Bolton, July 26.—Ainsworth, 616; Bolling, 607; Knowles, 539. Two first returned.

Bradford, July 26.—Lister, 640; Busfield, sen., 604; Hardy, 444; Busfield, jun., 334.—First two returned.

Bury, July 26.—Walker, 248; Cobbett. 106; Spankie, 92.—First elected.

Cardigan, July 26.—Pryse, Esq.

Carmarthen and Llanelly.—Morris, 333; Lewis, 287.—The former elected.

Carnarvonshire Boroughs, July 26.—Carnarvon, Hughes, 219; Paget 207.—Bangor, Paget a majority of 6. Conway, Hughes, 25; Paget, 10. First returned.

Colchester, July 27.—Sanderson, 472; Smyth, 435; Todd, 306.

Devonport, July 26.—Grey and Codrington without opposition.

Halifax, July 26.—Protheroe, 496; Wood, 486; Wortley, 308.—Two first elected.

Haverfordwest.—Phillips, 247; Scourfield, 165.—The former returned.

Helston, July 26.—Canteloupe, 160; Buller 125.—The first elected.

Ipswich, July 27.—Official statement—Gibson, 601; Tufnell, 595; Wason, 593; Kelly, 593.—Two first returned.

Ludlow, July 27.—(One o'Clock).—Clive 160; Salwey, 157; Alcock, 134.

Macclesfield.—(Two o'Clock.)—Brocklehurt, 392; Grimsditch, 362; Greg, 211.

Maidstone, July 27.—Lewis, 782; D'Israeli, 668; Thompson, 529: Perry, 25.—Two first returned. The latter gentleman was proposed about an hour before the close of, the poll.

Manchaster, July 27.—Thomson, 4127; Philips 3759; Gladstone, 2324.—Two first returned.

Montgomeryshire Boroughs.—Colonel Edwards elected by a majority of 23,

Morpeth, July 36.—Viscount Leveson,

Oldhan, July 27.—Johnson, 548; Fielden, 544; Jones, 305; Lees, 273.—Two first returned.

Penryn and Falmouth, July 26.—Rolfe, 523; Freshfield, 434; Plumridge, 363.—Two first elected.

Plymouth.—(Nine, a. m.)—Collier, 222; Bewes, 223; Cockburn, 158; Blackwood, 152.

Salford, July 27.—Brotherton, 890; Garnett, 888.—First returned.

Scarborough, July 26.—Trench, 225; Style, 211; Johnstone, 195—First two returned.

Shrewsbury, July 26.—Jenkins, 700; Slaney, 697: Pelham, 655; 655; Dashwood, 537.—Two first returned.

Southampton, July 27.—Dottin, 587; Duncan, 564; Martyn, 543; Paget, 599.—Two first returned.

South Shields, July 26.—Robert Ingam, Esq.

St. Ives, July 26. -Halse, 272; Praed, 223.—First returned.

Stockport, July 27.—T. Marsland, 469; H. Marsland, 463; R. Cobden, 410.—Two first returned.

Sunderland, July 26.—Thompson, 679; White, 629; Barclay, 583.—Two first returned.

Thirsk, July 26.—S. Crompton, Esq.

Tynemouth, July 26.—Young, 259, Grey, 242; First returned.

Wareham, July 26.—J. H. Calcraft, 170; J. S. W. S. E. Drax, 156.—The first elected.

Whitby, July 26—A. Champman, Esq.

ELECTIONS FIXED.

ASLESBURY.—July 28.

DRNBIGSHIRE (BOROUGHS.—July 28.

ST. ASAPH.—July 30.

STATE OF POLLS AND NAMES OF MEMBERS RETURNED.

(RECEIVED THIS MORNING, JULY 31.)

Aberdeen, July 27.—A. Bannerman; H. Ross withdrawn.

Cambridgeshire.—Yorke, Eaton, and Townley, without opposition.

Cockermouth, July 28.—Aglionby 165; Horsman, 122; Benson, 111.—Two first elected.

Denbigh Burghs.—Jones elected, Majority 72.

Derby (South Division), July 29.—Sir G. Crewe; F. Hurt.

East Retford, July 28.—Duncombe, 1372; Vernon, 1352; Mason, 1234. Two first elected.

Essex (North Division), July 29.—Tyrrell and Round, without opposition.

Gloucestershire (Eastern Division.)—Moreton and Godrington, without opposition.

Greenock, July 28.—Wallace, 401; Smith, 202.—First returned.

Haddington Burghs, July 27.—R. Steuart, Esq.

Hertfordshire, July 28.—Lord Grimstone; A. Smith; R. Alston.

Huddersfield, July 28.—Stansfield, 319; Oastler, 299. Riots at this town; the police, after a severe struggle, driven off by the mob, and several of them seriously hurt; military called in, and poll adjourned at three minutes to four, till Saturday, the 29th.

July 29.—Final close at three quarters past eight.—Stansfield returned, Oastler having retired. Town quiet.

Kilmarnock District, July 28.—Final Close.—Colquhoun, 509; Bowring, 438.—First returned.

Lincolnshire (South Division), July 29.—H. Handley; G. J. Heathcote.

Paisley.—A. Hastie, Esq.

Perth, July 28.—Kinnaird, 356; Threipland, 188.—First returned.

Radnor (Borough), July 24.—R. Price.

Rutland, July 29.—Sir G. N. Noel, Bart.; Sir G. Heathcote, Bart.

Sheffield.—Close of Poll—Parker, 2233; Ward, 2028; Thorneley, 667.

Somerset (East Division), July 29.—Col. Langton; W. Miles.

South Shropshire, July 29.—Earl of Darlington; Hon. R. H. Clive.

St. Andrew's Burghs.—Ellice, 290; Makgill, 268. The former elected.

ELECTIONS FIXED.

Armagh (Borough), Aug. 1.—Candidates——Curry; J. Kidd.

Armagh (County.)—Aug. 7.

Bandonbridge.—Aug. 1.—Candidates—J. D. Jackson; Hon. W. G. Cavendish.

Belfast, July 31.

Berkshire, Aug. 1.—Candidates—E. G. C. East; R. Palmer; P. Pusey; Lord Barrington.

Carlow (County).—Aug. 7.

Cork (City).—Aug 5.

Cumberland (East).—Aug. 3.—Candidates—Sir J. Graham, (Conservative); Mr. James, and Major Aglionby (Liberals.).

Denbighshire.—Aug. 1.

Devon (Northern Division).—Aug. 1.—Candidates—Ebrington; Hon. N. Fellowes; Sir. T. Ackland.

Dublin (County).—The nomination takes place this day (Monday).

Dumbartonshire, Aug. 2.—Candidates—Sir J. Colquhoun; A. Smollett.

Dundalk.—Aug. 2.—Candidates—Reddington; Hon. J. Jocelyn.

Dundee.—July 31.

Durham (South).—Aug. 1.—Candidates—Mr. Pease and Mr. Bowes. As yet no opposition.

Durham (North). Aug. 3.—Candidates—Mr. H. Lambton and Sir W. Chaytor (Liberals); and the Hon. J. H. Liddel (Conservative.)

Essex (South Division.)—Aug. 3.

Fermanagh (County).—Aug. 7.

Hampshire (Northern Division).—July 31.

Kent (Eastern Division).—Aug. 4.—Sir E. Knatchbull; J. P. Plumptre; J. Rider.

Kilkenny (County).—Aug. 12.

Kilkenny (City).—Aug. 10.

Louth (County).—Aug. 5.—Candidates—R. Bellow; H. Chested.

Newry.—Aug. 1.

Perthshire.—Aug. 1.—Candidates—Hon. Fox Maule; Lord Viscount Stormont.

Radnor (County.—Aug. 31.—Candidate—W. Wilkins.

Sligo (Borough).—Aug. 2.—Candidates—J. P. Somers: J. Martin,

Sligo (County.)—Aug 12..Candidates..E. J. Cooper; Colonel Perceval; D. Jones, jun.

Tipperary (County.—Aug. 10.

Watterford, Aug. 2.

Wicklow (County).—Aug. 7.

Westmeath (County).—Aug. 10.

EAST SURREY ELECTION.—JULY 31.

The following was the state of the poll at—

TEN O'CLOCK.

Alsager	387
Kemble	378
King	241
Angerstein	240

ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

Alsager	635
Kemble	625
King	428
Angerstein	429

GROSS POLL AT TWELVE.

Alsager	1273
Kemble	1260
King	945
Angerstein	940

EAST SURREY ELECTION.—AUGUST 1.

The following was the state of the poll at—

TWELVE O'CLOCK.

Alsager	1926
Kemble	1905
King	1600
Angerstein	1564

STATE OF POLLS AND NAMES OF MEMBERS RETURNED.

(RECEIVED THIS MORNING.—AUG. 1.)

Devonshire (North).—Lord Ebrington and Sir T. D. Acland.

Glasgow.—Bentinck and Dennistoun.

Hampshire (Northern Division), July 31.—Sir W. Heathcote; Charles Shaw Lefevre.

Herefordshire.—Sir R. Price; R Hoskins; E. T. Foley.

Inverbervie Burghs, July 22.—P. Chalmers.

Inverness Burghs, July 28.—State of the poll at Forres.—M'Kenzie, 75; M'Leod, 55.

Lancashire (North).—Lord Stanley and Mr. Wilson Patten.

Shropshire (North Division).—Sir R. Hill; W. O. Gore.

Somerset (Western Division),—July 31.—Half-past Three o'Clock.—Latest account of the gross poll.—Dickinson, 2784; Acland, 2851; Sandford, 2230; Tynte, 2206.

Ltaffordshire (North), July 31.—State of the poll at the following places:—

	Baring.	Buller.	Mosley.
Leek	387	107	66
Uttoxeter	167	141	117
Burton-on-Trent	248	348	237
	802	596	420

Latter accounts of the poll will be found in the letter of our Staffordshire correspondent (see below).

Suffolk (East).—Lord Henniker and Sir Charles Vere will be returned, Messrs. Adair and Garden having announced their intention of not going to the poll.

Surrey (East Divison), July 31.—Alsager, 1841; Kemble, 1823; Angerstein, 1518; King, 1474.

Sussex (West Division), July 31.—State of poll at the following places:—

	Lennox.	Wyndham.	Surrey.
Petworth	94	220	35
Chichester	389	153	216
Steyning	19	65	73
Worthing	84	34	97
	586	472	421

Wigton Burghs, July 29.—J. M'Taggart returned by a majority above 30.

Worcester (West Division), July 31.—Gen. Hon, H. B. Lygon; H. J. Winnington.

ELECTIONS FIXED.

Antrim (County).—Aug. 5.

Cork (County).—Aug. 12.

Clonmel (Borough).—Aug. 3.

Coleraine (Borough).—Aug. 2.

Down (County.)—Aug. 7.

Drogheda (Borough).—Aug. 3.

Dungarvan (Borough).—Aug. 9.

Edinburghshire.—Aug. 1 and 2.—Candidates—Sir G. Clerk; W. G. Craig.

Galway (Borough).—July 31.

Isle of Wight.—The nomination takes place on Thursday next, and the polling on the Monday and Tuesday following.

Limerick (City).—Aug. 1.

Limerick (County).—Aug. 8.

Longford (County).—Aug. 14.

Londonderry (City).—July 31.

Londonderry (County).—Aug. 5.

Nottinghamshire (North).—Aug. 4 and 5.—Candidates—T. Houldsworth; H. G. Knight; G. S. Foljambe.

Portarlington (Borough).—Aug. 3.

Queen's County.—Aug. 8.

Waterford (County).—Aug. 9.

GENERAL ELECTION.

(FROM OUR DIFFERENT CORRESPONDENTS,)

STAFFORDSHIRE (NORTH).

Monday, Five o'clock.

This election may be considered virtually at an end.

STATE OF THE POLL AT TWO O'CLOCK (EXCEPTING BURTON).

Baring	2092
Mosley	1034
Buller	859

Mosley is said to be behind at Burton, and Buller ahead; but this difference could not be considerable.

STATE OF THE POLL AT STAFFORD AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

Baring	362
Mosley	286
Buller	82

The Whig-Radicals have polled desperately for Buller' the Radical candidate, at all their strong places—namely' Burton-on-Trent (the Anglesey property), Cheadle (Lord Shrewsbury and Mr. Buller's neighbourhood), Lane End and Shelton (Radical parts of Stoke-on-Trent), and some places where the Duke of Sutherland, through his agents, has stooped from his orbit to influence his tenants in favour of the Radical interest, although his tenantry are essentially Conservative. Nothing can save the *juste-milieu* man, Sir Oswald, but all the future split votes of Mr. Baring.

Upwards of thirty rioters from Stoke-on-Trent (where damage to the amount of 2000*l.* has been done) are lodged in Stafford goal; they were mostly non-electors of Hanley and Lane End, and had secured themselves in the new church-yard at Shelton, and broke the grave-stones for stones to throw at the yeomanry cavalry, which stones different women picked up in their aprons and sent back again to them. One troop of cavalry came sixty-three miles by a forced march, and arrived at eleven o'clock at night, when they had orders to muster at five o'clock in the morning. The cavalry were sent to this dangerous post without either pistols or powder, and many were severely wounded with stones.

ON DIT.—The expenses of Major Chetwynd, in his dealing with the marketable lot of the old Stafford burgesses (the secret service money coming in aid), are said to be borne by the Warwickshire renegade Radical baronet in traffic for a coronet.

Six o'Clock.

I have only time to add the successful state of the poll to-day as it regards the Conservative candidate. Sir Edward Mosley, the half-and-half man, who this morning arrogantly pretended to head the poll, can now only redeem his lost ground by getting all the Conservatives to split their votes in his favour. In Leek, Stone, Newcastle, and Stafford, this may yet be done; but many of his friends had coalesced and voted with Buller early in the day, making a sort of Conservative opposition. Upwards of 600 Conservatives plumped Mr. Baring in the course of the day.

CLOSE OF THE POLL.—MONDAY.

Baring	3576
Buller	2499
Mosley	1839

DETAILED STATE OF THE POLL.

	Baring	Mosley	Buller
Newcastle	1055	475	581
Stafford	361	287	82
Eccleshall	292	235	108
Burton	164	225	280
Uttoxeter	241	206	243
Abbott's Bromley	212	115	124
Cheadle	113	31	716
Leek	897	181	229
Stone	241	84	136

Lord Lichfield's tenants and the Duke of Sutherland's tenants plumped Buller.

In the last contested election for this division, 1832, Mosley was 1300 and Buller 1203 above the Conservative candidate.

* This includes Land End, the most Radical part of the potteries, Lord Shrewsbury's interest, and Mr. Buller's home serfs and tenants.

STAFFORDSHIRE (SOUTH).

The more ultra Whig-Radicals of this division, in the extermity of their peculiar case, after reckoning without their host for a walk over with one of the Anson family, have suddenly put up Sir John Wrottesley, who had publicly retired, and confessed his inability further to attend to or promote the country business in parliament; thus breaking faith with the public and falsifying his own position, with his patent for the peerage in his pocket. He is severely handled in an address from Mr. Dyott, and will find his level at the bottom of the poll.

TIVERTON.

I will not say by what potent persuasion the voters who had positively and distinctly promised to vote for Mr. Dickenson, and that only a few days before the election, and many who had signed the requisition to bring him forward were induced to break their faith with him; but had faith been kept, it is clear that instead of Lord Palmerston having a majority, he would have been in a minority of sixteen. It so happened, that all those who thus forfeited their word had promised their first vote to to Mr. Heathcoat, who denies any coalition.

It will be seen, however, by the following statement, that either by Mr. Heathcoat's influence, or some weighty argument, no less than thirty-four *bona fidè* promised votes of Mr. Dickenson were handed over to Lord Palmerston, and five by gentle persuasion were induced not to vote at all.

The votes stood as follows:

For Mr. Heathcoat	224 split votes between Palmerston and Heathcoat
	87 ditto between Dickenson and Palmerston
	12 plumpers
Total	323
For Lord Palmerston	224 split votes between Heathcoat and Palmerston
	18 between Dickenson and Palmerston
	4 plumpers
Total	246
For Mr. Dickenson	87 split votes between Dickenson and Heathcote
	75 plumpers
	18 split votes between Dickenson and Palmerston
Total	180
Of 21 electors who signed the requisition calling Mr. Dickenson forward, seven nentralised by splitting for Palmerston and Dickenson, making a loss of	7
The other 14 voted directly against, making a difference of	28
Of 22 electors who had positively promised to vote for Mr. Dickenson, nine neutralised, by splintting for Palmerston and Dickenson, making a loss of	9
13 votes directly against Dickenson, making a difference of	26
5 who promised Dickenson did not vote at all	5
Total	75

Lord Palmerston's majority was 66.

Another word need not be said to explain how Lord Palmerston's election was carried.

GLASGOW.

The Conservatives here have determined on petitioning against the return of Lord W. Bentinck and Mr. Denistoun. The grounds of the petition are intimidation and bribery, the former of which was practised to a certain extent; but chiefly the number of votes given by parties not possessed of qualifications. You are aware that this election has come on immediately after the period allowed by law for the lodging of objections to parties at present on the roll, but before the sheriff commences to hold his registration court. The Conservatives have lodged 3046 objections. Several of these are to their own party, in consequence of their names appearing twice or oftener in the register, and with a view to all the entries being selected except the last and real qualification. A number are to the opposite party on the same ground. But above 1000 are *bonâ fide* objections to parties standing once on the roll, but who have been disqualified by removal, loss of interest in the premises and other legal objections, Of

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these parties more than 600 appeared yesterday (July 27) and voted, and the great proportion of these took the oath prescribed by the act!

ST. ANDREWS BURGHS.

A petition will be presented against the return of Mr. Ellice, on the head of corrupt means and intimidation being used. On this subject Mr Mackgill writes to the electors in the following terms:—

"Although opposed by the whole weight of government influence—by the desperate and unscrupulous efforts of corporation influence and power—by the premature pledges obtained by my opponent a year ago—by the profuse and profligate expenditure of money (whether public or private I know not), for corrupt purposes—by hired and studiously excited popular intimidation,—we were still upon the eve of victory, when at the eleventh hour, we lost the support of some friendly electors, who, infirm by age, or weak in health, shrunk from popular insult; and we were deserted by a number of pledged supporters under circumstances that can leave no doubt as to the cause. If we can obtain the necessary legal evideace, justice shall yet prevail, and the cause of rational liberty be completely triumphant."

BANDON.

The organ of the Radicals, after acknowledging that at one time the attempt to disturb Mr. Serjeant Jakson was quite hopeless, begins to crow like chanticleer at the forlorn hope just discovered by the appearance of Mr. Cavendish, who, by a *coup de main* is about to wrest the representation of the borough from the learned serieant. The "*Enfant perdu*" brought forward to storm the walls of Bandon-bridge, and take his seat by "escalade," will soon be made beat a retreat, in fact he made a mistake in his tactics, for instead of attacking wall, he like a genuine poodle, took the water, and though he fails at Bandon-bridge, he will long be remembered upon Bandon River.

YOUGHAL.

Mr. Nicol arrived at Youghal on Wednesday, and was immediately waited on by many of his zealous supporters, who reiterated the expression of their firm determination to stand to their pledged promises, in despite of the intimidating threats with which they were assailed. We call upon the electors of Youghal to emulate the bold and uncompromising conduct of the men of Bandon, who have treated with deserved contempt, both the promises and threats which were liberally lavised upon them. The influence of the duke, which was so much vaunted, has been proved to be a mere delusive shadow and the threats of his underlings regarded as mere bug-bears.

CORK, JULY 28.

A series of outrages of the most violent and disgraceful character was perpetrated here last night. A meeting of the Operative Conservative Association was held for electioneering purposes at the Cumberland Rooms in a narrow-lane, called Faulkner's-lane, leading from Patrick-street, which is one of the most public streets and greatest thoroughfares in Cork. About eight o'clock, when the members began to assemble, it was perceived that the passage was beginning to be gradually blocked up by a mob, collected there, it is supposed, for the purpose of deterring persons from entering. Several who passed in were hissed at, and some struck. The proceedings inside commenced, and Colonel Chatterton addressed the meeting, the hissing and obstruction outside continuing till the close, and the members began to depart. The meeting being very numerously attended, there being about 700 persons present, the mob of course was very soon dispersed. Several stones were thrown, two of which struck Colonel Chatterton between the shoulders, and would he thinks, have knocked him to the ground, if he had not happened to be leaning at the time on the arm of a very stout gentleman.

LONDONDERRY (CITY).

(From the *Loadonderry Standard*.)

Our city election is fixed for Monday next. Both candidates are as busy as bees: Sir Robert. however, need not dream that he will creep into the hive at this attempt. We cannot too earnestly entreat all who value the future prosperity of the city to be at their posts in due season. All minor consideration—all petty piques—all musty reminiscences—must be everlastingly merged in the one absorbing duty.

While on this topic, we cannt resist expressing our loud dissent from a despicable practice and serious evil—We mean the abduction of voters. It is a positive fact that no fewer than five of Mr. Dawson's pledged friends have been designedly rendered intoxicated, and thus conveyed from town, to be kept aside until the election is over.

SURREY CONSERVATIVE TRIUMPHS.

(From the *Surrey and Middlesex Standard*.)

It is with no ordinary degree of gratification that we refer to the Conservative triumphs already achieved in Surrey. Reigate has returned a Conservative without opposition, and Guildford has nobly redeemed itself from the disgrace of being represented by a Whig. It has now the honour of being represented by two Conservatives, and has set an example in that respect, which we trust will not be lost on East or West Surrey. It is truly Ludicrous to observe the way in which the Whig-Radical faction try to make light of the result of the Guilford election—a result which they attribute to bribery and intimidation. The boorugh of Guildford is *now*, in the eyes of these Radicals, everything that is corrupt, venal, or profligate; but how does it happen that while Mr. Mangles represented it we have heard nothing of its corruption or its venality? It is only when a borough has become honest and independent enough to reject a Whig that the astounding discovery of its general profligacy is made, and we venture to assert, that had Mr. Mangles been returned, neither the *Globe* nor Mr. Locke King would have accused the electors of Guilford of being bribed and intimidated. The same charges, as a matter of course, will be bronght against the electors of East Surrey, for, from what we have seen and heard of the feelings and principles of the electors of that important division of the county, we cannot possibly anticipate a result different from that of the Guildford election. Mr. Locke King should have reserved his abuse for the electors of East Surrey, for we assure him that he will have sufficient cause when the result of the polling shall be made known. We hope it is unnecessary for us to renew our appeal to the electors of the county to be "up and active" early on Monday morning—much depends upon being early to the field—the first blow is always considered to be half the battle—and it is not, therefore, too much to expect that the friends of order, of good government, and of the constitution, will be early at the poll, and give the first blow. We will not do Captain Alsager or Mr. Kemble the injustice of introducing a comparison between their qualifications, either intellectual or moral and those possessed by their opponents. We know little of Mr. Angerstein, the rejected of Greenwich; his only claim upon the electors is that of being a thorough-going ministerialist, without either judgment or independence. It is said that rats, guided by instinct, desert a vessel about to sink, and upon a similar principle, we presume, Mr. Adgerstein fled from Greenwich just in time to avoid a sound drubbing. What his pretensions to the reprsentation of East Surrey are we have been unable to discover, and we are strongly of opinion that a great majority of thee lectors of East Surrey share our ignorance upon that point. As to Mr. King, he is somewhat better known and his youth would entitle him to our forbearance had he been less presumptuous. No latter than Wednesday evening this [illegible] in an address to his supporters at Richmond, attacked the House of Lords, and declared himself opposed to its present constitution. He was for the expulsion of the bloated bishops from the House of Peers, and seemed to think that he would make a good substitute for Mr Ewart upon that question. His political creed is most distinctly marked by his hostility to the Established Church; and we ask you, electors of East Surrey, are you prepared to vote for a man, who would dare to insult by such language the hierarchy of the Church of England? who would dare to assert that the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the other dignified prelates of the Established Church, should be expelled from the House of Lords, and be deprived of those rights and privileges to which their order has been entitled from the very first dawn of the British constitution? No, we rely too much on your sound judgment, good sense, and religious principles to harbour any dread that your suffrages will be given to a politician of such destructive principles, or such anti-Protestant feelings. You will, we entertain no doubt, rally round Capt. Alsager, your well tried representative, and Mr. Kemble, whose character and station afford you a sufficient guarantee that your interests will be safe in his keeping. We shall only add, that we have sufficient grounds to except that the result of the East Surry election will justify our most ardent anticipations, and that Alsager and Kemble will be—where they ought to be—at the top of the poll.

IRELAND.

(FROM OUR PRIVTAE CORRESPONDENT.)

Dublin, July 30

The freemen of Drogheda have called on their fellow townsman Mr. Godby to stand on the Conservative interest.

Major Beresford is canvassing the City of Waterford with great success.

Mr. Monsell's canvass in Limerick has been successful beyond his most sanguine expectations.

Mr. Litton is sure of Coleraine.

The hon. Mr. Jocelyn has withdrawn from Dundalk.

Mr. Winter, it is said, is to start upon the ministerial side for the county of Cavan.

There is some talk of Sir C. Domville, Bart, standing for the county of Dublin.

A Mr. Whyte, of London, has issued his address, upon the ministerial side, for the borough of Downpatrick.

It is most likely that a Conservative will be returned for Galway County, also for Kerry County, for Wicklow, and for the county of Kildare.

With regard to this latter county Mr. O'Connell's interference is most extraordinary. He has commanded Ruthven to quit the field, but the latter will not stir. He has done every thing that his party wished of him: his popularity is unbounded, but he committed some little alleged peccadillo on the turf—something of the same kind as that attributed to a noble Radical lord in a north-west county, in high favour with the present O'Connell government. This nicety of honour on the part of a man who, under shelter of a vow, violates every principle of honour himself, who lives on a tribute wrung from beggars, and trafficks in seats in parliament, is really laughable. But when he acknowledges that he tried to procure a government situation for the very person whom he now denounces, and while the same charge hung over his head, his conduct must appear disgustingly hypocritical. The unfortunate Ruthven's offence, in the eyes of O'Connell, is neither more nor less than this, that he had the indiscretion to boast of his power over the labouring people of Kildare. All this will be made manifest from a perusal of the letter itself.

TO THE TEN POUND ELECTORS AND LABOURERS OF THE COUNTY OF KILDARE.

Fellow-Countrymen,—An attempt is made by Mr. Edward Ruthven to delude you. He has endeavoured to persuade some of you that he enjoys my confidence, and that of the tradesmen of Dublin.

With respect to the latter, I will dispose of it at once. It is true, that during my recent absence from town, he came forward, unexpectedly, at the Trades' Union, and was well received. But why? From the recollection of his father's merits, and because, out of delicacy for his father's memory, I had not moved for his expulsion from that body. But this I pledge myself to do—that is, unless he shall within one week withdraw his name from the Trades' Union,—I will move his expulsion.

The grounds upon which I will do so are these:—I have just received a letter from him, written on Thursday last containing these words respecting himself, Edward Ruthven:—

"The people are, to a man, with me. Such is the popularity and influence I possess amongst them, I could, were it wanting, or could it be useful, bring 20,000 labourers (who would be guided by me) together at any point I wished, in any of the five adjoining counties."

I believe this statement of his to be in many particulars, false, and in all others greatly exaggerated. But as he may delude some, and terrify others into an aiding in his mischievous schemes, I feel it my duty to denounce that mischief, and to warn the people against being misled by a man like him, who cannot possibly do them any good, but may entail upon them and their children many evils.

I, who have laboured so long and so faithfully for the people—I, who have for near forty years struggled to elevate the Irish from unmerited suffering and degradation—have a species of parental duty imposed on me, and that is, whenever I detect perfidy or fraud, to expose the views of the party and to guard the poorer classes especially from being made the dupes and the victims of persons who do not deserve their confidence, and ought not to be trusted.

Such unfortunately is the case of Mr. Edward Ruthven. I mean no enmity to him. I am not actuated by any secret or unavowed motive. I esteemed his honoured and lamented parent. He was, indeed, a man of honour and integrity, and would have suffered, if possible, ten thousand deaths, rather than have bean stained by, much less convicted of, an unworthy act.

It is, therefore, with pain and sorrow, that I feel it my sacred duty to warn you—to caution you against this unhappy man. So, far, indeed, from being willing to denounce him to the people of Kildare, I did everything I possibly could to prevent his obtruding himself on the public under his present awkward predicament. He, however, has rejected my advice—has come forward in the most offensive and dangerous manner, and compels me to interpose between his audacious artifices and the persons whom he would delude, in order, I am convinced, to betray.

Out of respect to his father's memory, I first expostulated with him in private. I told him that we could not possibly countenance his again canvassing the county of Kildare. I told him that he stood convicted of crimes which were in the eyes, not only of gentlemen, but of every honest man, however humble, of the most disgraceful nature—that Lord Howth, I think it was, Colonel Westenra, and Mr. John Maher, men of the highest honour and integrity, had convicted him of a crime nothing short of swindling and false swearing—that they had published a book which was circulated amongst all the members of the House of Commons, distinctly finding him guilty of having substituted one, if not two, horses for the proper ones, merely to win other persons' money—that it was believed he had qualified on oath one if not both of these horses that if he were unjustly accused, he had then the opportunity to vindicate his character, by bringing an action against the publishers of the book; but if he did not do so, he must stand for ever tarnished in the public mind.

He totally declined to bring any such action, but he pleaded that his means were limited, and that he suffered much in the public cause.

In the second place, so far from wishing to do him an injury, I at once took the hint, and told him that it would be in vain for him to expect that the government could possibly do anything for him in Ireland, where his conduct was known, but I would try whether something might not be done for him in some of the colonies. I do solemnly assure you, that I took all the pains I possibly could to ascertain whether any colonial appointment could be given him, but all in vain. I was told that it would not be listened to, nor even mentioned to any man in office. This result of my inquiries I communicated to Mr. Ruthven.

I next went so far as to endeavour to procure for him from the new candidates some compensation for his losses and expenses at former elections. I told him that I did hope to get him from 600l. to 1000l, as such compensation; but he said that those elections had cost him from 4000l. to 5000l.; which I did not believe. I fonnd, however, that I could not get him one shilling for such compensation; and I concluded by informing him very distinctly that if he stood for the county of Kildare, he must expect all the opposition I could possibly give him.

Men of Kildare! I tell you these things that you may see that I would have befriended him if I possibly could; not, certainly, for his own sake, but in honour of the memory of his father, whom I esteemed and respected. I would have done him a service if I possibly could; and I have pointed out to you the efforts I made, that he should be able to retire into the obscurity of private life, without its being necessary to expose that misconduct on his part which renders him totally unworthy of confidence as a public man.

I now only act from a concientious sense of public duty, when I tell you I am convinced Edward Ruthven is in the interest of the Orange faction, and is an enemy to the people of Ireland.

His recent conduct leaves no room to doubt this. His address, full as it is of topics calculated only to irritate and injure others, without serving even his pretended purposes, is alone sufficient to prove to my mind, that Edward Ruthven is in the interest of, and is the tool of, the Orange faction.

Labourers of Kildare, do not confide in him. Do not attend to any summons or call of his; he is not your friend, but the contrary: he is your enemy, doing the dirty work, as he is doing, of the Orange party.

Is there a single man amongst you who would have confidence with a person, in your own class, who had been declared to be guilty of dishonesty or any kind of swindling? I am sure there is not. You would be ashamed to keep any such company. Do not, then, keep company with Edward Ruthven, or assemble any where at his bidding.

Electors of the county of Kildare,—I am convinced he calumniated you when he says he has the confidence of any of you. There is not a single voter in Kildare who would not disgrace himself by voting for this unhappy man. You are honest—vote for honest men. You are just and true—vote for the just and the true Arcbold and O'Ferrall. Above all, do not degrade yourselves by listening one moment to a man whose canvass, as a candidate for your county, is directly and obviously calculated to injure the popular and honest candidates, O'Ferrall and Archbold, and to aid the interests of the Orange faction—the unmitigated enemies of the religion and liberties of the people of Ireland.

This is the sincere advice and cordial entreaty and glory of old Ireland. Your faithful friend,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

"THE RETROGRADE MARCH OF REFORM.

"At the time when the late King was seized with his mortal illness, it was highly probable that the Whig-Radical majority in the Peel House of Commons would soon dwindle into a minority. The King's death, in short saved the Melbourne ministry by preventing an anti-Reform majority in the Commons. Here alone is proof that Toryism has advanced and Reform has gone backwards since the election of 1835. But this is not the only proof. If Reform had not gone backwards since 1835, a general election now, the Whig being in power, and the Court being completely at their disposal should have returned a very large Whig-Radical majority in the Commons; and the Tories, being out, and having the Court against them should have appeared there in a truly 'miserable minority;' yet this general election is likely to produce no important change in the position of parties as estimated by numbers in the House of Commons. In 1835 with nothing in their favour but popular excitement, the Whigs beat the Tories: in 1837, with every thing but popular excitement in their favour, the Whigs will scarcely beat the Tories: it follows that Toryism is really stronger, and Reform weaker than at the last general election. Nay, as far as the election has yet proceeded, there is positive proof of the increased strength of Toryism in the greater number, as compared with the last election, of Tory votes brought to the polls. And that Toryism should thus advance and Reform recede, is perfectly natural under the circumstances. Thus Toryism, which had retreated advances upon Reform, which had been advancing, but now retreats in its turn. The measure of the space so lost on the one side and gained on the other may be pretty accurately found, by comparing the Whig-Radical majority produced by this election, with that which would have resulted from the election of 1835 if the Whigs had then been in power with Queen Victoria on the throne. The difference, upon the most moderate calculation, will appear very considerable; and such is the extent to which Toryism has advanced and Reform has retreated since the election of 1835."

Yes, Conservative principles are on the advance, and their progress will be steady and unniterrupted as the national mind recovers from the fever of excitement created by the atrocious selfishness of the Whig Ministers.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, HALF-PAST ONE.

The New York packet ship was off Liverpool on the 28th ult. Papers not yet received.

We have New York papers to the 8th ult. The wheat crop of the United States would be the most abundant reaped for many years, and the price would be greatly reduced. These papers state the Bank of the United States was about resuming specie payments.

Consols for Account have been at 91⅜ ⅞ and are now 91⅜. Spanish Active has been the chief speculation during the morning, in consequence of a general report in circulation this morning of a commercial treaty with Spain, having for its object a loan to the extent of two or three millions sterling, guaranteed by our government, to be repaid by a duty of twenty per cent. on British manufactures entering into the ports of Spain, and such duties to be paid in England, on the shipment of the goods. Spanish Active Stock is at 23¼ ½, and the Passive 5½ ¾; Portuguese Bonds are also better, 41½ 42 being the price of the Five per Cents,, and 26¼ ⅜ that of the Three per Cents. In Republican Bonds there is very little doing. Chilian Stock is 30 to 32, Colombian 24⅜ to 25¼, and Mexican Stock is 24 to 25. Northern Stock is on the advance. Belgian Bonds are 102½, Dutch Five per Cents are 101¼ ½, the Two-and-a-Half per Cents, are 53⅛ ⅜, and Russian Bonds are 109¾ 110¼.

QUARTER BEFORE THREE.

Consols for the Account, 91⅛ ⅜.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

BRITISH FUNDS, THIS DAY AT HALF PAST ONE O'CLOCK.

3 per Cent. Consols, 91⅛ ⅜	Long Ann, 15 1-16
Ditto, for Ac., 91⅜	India Stock, 258 9
3 per Cent. Reduced, 92¼ ⅜	Bank Stock 210 11
3½ per Cent. Red., 99⅜ 100	Excheq. Bills 2½d. 51 53 pm
New, 3½ per Cent. 99½ ⅝	India Bonds, 51 53 pm.

FOREIGN FUNDS THIS DAY AT HALF-PAST ONE O'CLOCK.

Belgian 5 per Cent. 102¼	Do. 2½ per Cent. 26¼ ⅜
Brazilian, 84½	Do. Scrip 5 per Cents.—
Chilian, 30 32	Russian, 5 per Cent. 109½ 10½
Colombian, 24⅜ 5½	Spanish, 1834, 23½ ¼
Danish, 3 per Cent. 72⅜ 3½	Do. Passive, 5½ ¼
Dutch, 5 per Cent. 101½ ½	Do. Deferred, 8½
Ditto, 2½ per Cent. 53½ ⅜	Fren. Rentes, 3 per Ct.—
Greek, 5 per Cent.—	Exchange,—
Mexican, 6 per Cent. 24 5	
Portug. 5 per Cent. 41½ 2	

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

COTTON MARKET, JULY 29.

The week opened with a limited demand for cotton, which has improved during the last few days, and the market closes firmly with the quatations of last week fully supported. Egyptian is heavy of sale with a declining tendency. Brazil is in limited demand at former rates. Surat remains without alteration in price. Of 820 Surat and 180 Egyptian, offered by auction yesterday, only 220 of the former and 90 of the latter were sold at low rates. The sales of the week amount to 18,370 bales. including 2500 American on speculation, and 1750 American, 130 Maranham, 50 Peruvian, 500 Surat, and 60 Madras for export—namely,

	d.			d.	
90	Sea Islands	13⅜ to 20	710	Maranham	6½ — 9½
3110	Upland	4¼ — 7	70	Peruvian	7 — 0
3960	Mobile &c.	4½ — 6⅜	30	Laguayra	5 — 0
8000	New Orleans	4 — 8	20	Com. West India	5½ — 0
780	Egyptians	7½ — 8	40	Carthagena	5 — 5½
280	Pernams, &c.	8 — 10	840	Surat, &c.	3 — 5½
440	Bahias, &c,	6 — 7½			

The increased inquiry which was perceptible yesterday and Thursday has been kept up to-day, buyers evidently turning their attention again to business, and, the excitement of the elections having in some degree subsided, we may look for daily transactions on a larger scale. The sales today are 5000 bags, of which 300 are for export and 1100 on speculation; prices have undergona no change, but very full rates are freely paid.

	Bales.
Taken on speculation this year	77,200
Same in 1836	107,200
Forwarded into the country unsold this year	43,400
Same in 1836	25,100
Increase of imports this year, compared with the same date last year	80,001
Increase of stock	100,000
Decrease of quantity taken for consumption	8,400
Decrease of quantity taken for export	17,320

Comparative view of the Imports and Exports of Cotton into and from the whole kingdom, from the 1st of January to the 22d of July; and of the Imports and Exports for the same period last year.

Into the kingdom this year.

	Bags.
American	668,928
South American	80,696
West Indies, Demerara, &c	3,988
East Indies	96,328
Egypt, &c	19,351
Total of all descriptions	868,891

Same period last year.

	Bags.	
American	546,128	
South American	76,774	
West Indies, Demerara, &c	3,867	
East Indies	107,952	
Egypt, &c,	11,729	745,950

Increase of imports, as compared with 1836 122,941

Exports in 1837.

American, 27,700; Brazil, 2,003; East India 35,386, West India,—; other kinds.—.

	Bags.
Total in 1837	65,091
Same period 1836	47,526

Stock.	Bags.
July 21, 1837	387,200
Same time, 1836	287,200

THE WOOL TRADE.

LEEDS.—The election hss this week put a comparative stop to all business. We can report no alteration, save in one particular—though many be still unemployed, employment is growing a little brisker, and is more easily obtained.

HALIFAX.—Very few buyers attended, and scarcely any business was transacted.

HUDDERSFIELD.—The market on Tuesday was again very flat, and but little business done either in the Clothhall or warehouses.

ROCHDALE.—The flannel market was much the same as last week, but not much business done, on account of the election.

WAKEFIELD.—We can report no alteration. Election business stops all other just now.

DONCASTER.—We have again to report a very large supply of wool at market this day, with a numerous attendance of buyers. All was sold up very briskly at the following prices: Hog 17s. 6d' hog and ewe 13s, 6d, ewe 12s 6d, per stone, lock 6d per pound.

LIVERPOOL.—Irish and English wools have improved a shade during the week, and a better feeling prevails respecting them. The demand has been limited to combing wools, which may be considered as having advanced about 1d per lb. Nothing else has occurred worthy of remark. Foreign wool has been dull of sale here, produced by the public sales in London, to which attention has been directed. The prices realised in London are considered here to be rather better than the same descriptions of wool recently brought into Liverpool. Scotch wool continues in the same dull state as previously, the transactions having been limited to the sale of a few small lots of laid Highland at about 7s 6d per stone. The other questions may be considered meraly nominal.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

The Rhoda, from Van Dieman's Land, has arrived off Falmouth, sailed March 2, and from St. Helena June 3.

The Marion, from Bengal, has arrived off Falmounth, sailed March 12, and from St. Helena June 8.

The Salus, from the Cape, has arrived off Cork, sailed May 11, and from St. Helena May 29.

The Cheshire, from Bombay, has arrived off Liverpool, sailed March 3, from the Cape March 11, and from St. Helena May 31.

The Matilda, from the Mauritius, has arrived off Kinsale sailed from St. Helena, May 31.

The Bahamian, from Bengal, has arrived at Liverpool, sailed from Calcutta, March 1, and from St. Helena, May 29.

The Thomas Laurie, from Van Diemen's Land, had arrived off Margate, sailed February 17.

The London, from Bengal, has arrived off Liverpool, sailed from Calcutta, March 1, from Saugor March 7, and from St. Helena May 31.

Arrivals at St. Helena.—The Pekoe, June 5, from Calcutta, and sailed, June 6, for Liverpool; the Foxhound, June 6, from Timor, for London; the Fergusson, June 7, from Calcutta.

Departure from St. Helena.—The Perseverance, June 7, for London.

The Queen received a deputation from the corporation of the City of London, appointed to invite her Majesty to dine with the Lord Mayor and corporation, yesterday, at the new Palace in St. James's Park.

The deputation consisted of the Lord Mayor. the Recorder, Sir James Duke, Sheriff; Mr. Sheriff Johnson, and the City Remembrancer.

The Queen received the deputation in the saloon. Her Majesty was attened by Lord Glenelg (in the absence of Lord John Russell,) one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; and the First Lord of the Treasury; and also by the Countess of Charlemont, the Lord Chamberlain; Lord Gardner, Sir Henry Seton, and Colonel Cavendish, the Lord Groom, and Equerry in waiting.

Her Majesty was graciously pleased to appoint the 9th of November to dine with the Lord Mayor and corporation,

The young gentlemen now at Eton are about to place a bust of his late Majesty, to be executed by Francis Chantery in the Upper School, as a proof of the loss they have sustained.

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